

Time allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

*General Instructions: Same as Practice Paper-1.*

*Select the most appropriate option.*

1. The three major state objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (i) To preserve the hard-earned sovereignty. | (ii) To protect territorial integrity.          |
| (iii) To promote rapid economic development. | (iv) To establish a Capitalist System in India. |
| (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) only                  | (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only                   |
| (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only                 | (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only                   |

2. Which Indian state does not touch Myanmar?

- |                       |             |              |            |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| (a) Arunachal Pradesh | (b) Mizoram | (c) Nagaland | (d) Sikkim |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|

3. "The foreign policy of a country is the outcome of her economic policy." These remarks were made by:

- |                   |                       |                   |                  |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Indira Gandhi | (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru | (c) Morarji Desai | (d) Charan Singh |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|

4. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (i) Creation of Bangladesh      | (ii) Second nuclear test by India                        |
| (iii) Control of Tibet by China | (iv) Indian Peace Keeping Force withdrawn from Sri Lanka |
| (a) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)      | (b) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)                               |
| (c) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)      | (d) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)                               |

5. Which set of the countries belonged to the NATO group?

- |                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Poland, Britain, Romania      | (b) USA, Czech Republic, France |
| (c) Britain, France, West Germany | (d) Spain, France, East Germany |

6. What was the reason for the cold war?

- |  |               |                       |                         |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) US and Soviet Union vying to become superpowers. |               |                       |                         |
| (ii) America and Britain confrontation.              |               |                       |                         |
| (iii) Friendship of Soviet Union and France.         |               |                       |                         |
| (a) (i) only   | (b) (ii) only | (c) (i) and (ii) only | (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) |

7. What is correct about NATO?

- |   |                        |                         |                         |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) In April 1949, the Western Alliance led by America gave birth to NATO with 12 countries.  |                        |                         |                         |
| (ii) It included Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Britain and America. Later on Yunnan, Western Germany and Turkistan were also attached in this pact.                                    |                        |                         |                         |
| (iii) In the announcement at the time formation of NATO, it was clearly stated that any attack on any one of these countries of North America or Europe, all the countries involved in this organization will take action as an attack on themselves. |                        |                         |                         |
| (a) (i) and (ii) only   | (b) (i) and (iii) only | (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) | (d) (ii) and (iii) only |

8. The military alliance formed by the Western bloc is:  
 (i) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)  
 (ii) Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO)  
 (iii) Central Treaty Organization  
 (a) (i) only (b) (ii) only (c) (i) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
9. What was established under the Marshall Plan?  
 (a) European Economic Cooperation (OEEC).  
 (b) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).  
 (c) Special Economic Zones (SEZs).  
 (d) All of these
10. Which of these statements about Planning Commission is correct?  
 (i) Planning Commission used to allocate financial resources to the Central and State Governments.  
 (ii) In 1950, the Planning Commission of India was set up as an 'Extra-constitutional body'.  
 (iii) It helped to increase the per capita income and reduce the wastage of time.  
 (iv) Prime Minister was its chairman.  
 (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) only (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
11. Match the following:

Column-1	Column-2
A. The 'Bombay Plan' was drafted	(i) 1950
B. Planning Commission of India was set up	(ii) 1970
C. The first five year plan was started	(iii) 1944
D. 'Operation flood' was started	(iv) 1951

- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i) (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)  
 (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii) (d) (A)-(i), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)
12. The factor responsible for disintegration of Soviet Union were:  
 (i) Internal weaknesses of political-economic institutions  
 (ii) Backwardness of Soviet Union in comparison to Western countries  
 (iii) Reform policies of Gorbachev  
 (iv) Desperation of freedom from socialist system  
 (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) only (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
13. The consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union were:  
 (i) End of the Cold War (ii) Arms race  
 (iii) Unipolar system (iv) Emergence of new states  
 (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) only (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) only (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
14. Countries of 'Socialist bloc' were called:  
 (a) First world (b) Second world (c) Third world (d) None of these
15. What is 'Human Rights Watch'?  
 (i) It is an International NGO.  
 (ii) It is the largest international human rights organisation in the US.  
 (a) (i) only (b) (ii) only (c) (i) and (ii) (d) None of these
16. There are some statements regarding Veto Power. Which of these statements is incorrect?  
 (a) Permanent member of Security Council can use the right of Veto Power.  
 (b) This is a negative strength.  
 (c) If any dissatisfaction with result of Security Council, General Secretary uses veto.  
 (d) Proposal of Security Council can be refused by one veto.

17. 'Expected meeting with destiny' or 'Tryst with Destiny' named address is related with whom?  
 (a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Sachidanand Singh
18. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was entrusted with the task of unification of the princely states. Which of the following arguments is not correct?  
 (a) He had a long political experience.  
 (b) He was a visionary and a good speaker.  
 (c) Muslim League wanted that the task of integration should be entrusted to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.  
 (d) He was the Home Minister as well as the Minister of Concession Department.
19. Which of these statements about the princely states is incorrect?  
 (a) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.  
 (b) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.  
 (c) First of all, the ruler of Junagarh announced that the state had decided on independence.  
 (d) Princely states covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire.
20. Which of the following is the correct pair?  
 (a) Sri Lanka gains independence — 1976 (b) Indo-Pak war — 1966  
 (c) India-China war — 1948 (d) SAFTA signed — 2004
21. Which South Asian country was earlier ruled by a Sultanate but a republic now?  
 (a) Maldives (b) Bangladesh (c) Bhutan (d) All of these
22. Main objectives of SAARC is:  
 (a) To promote social welfare programmes  
 (b) To improve people's standard of living  
 (c) To accelerate economic, social and cultural development  
 (d) All of these
23. The decade of 1960 is known as 'Dangerous Decade' because:  
 (i) India had lost a major war with China.  
 (ii) Jawaharlal Nehru passed away and there was a fear of failing democratic.  
 (iii) Lal Bahadur Shastri had to face a war with Pakistan and grim economic crisis.  
 (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (ii) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
24. Statement 1 : The government of Indira Gandhi decided to devalue the Indian rupee in order to check economic crisis of 1967.  
 Statement 2 : One US dollar could be purchased for less than ₹ 5. After devaluation, it cost more than ₹ 7.  
 (a) Both the Statements are correct  
 (b) Both the Statements are incorrect  
 (c) Statement 1 is correct but the Statement 2 is incorrect  
 (d) Statement 2 is correct but the Statement 1 is incorrect
25. Congress Requisitionists (R) led by Indira Gandhi known as \_\_\_\_\_ Congress.  
 (a) Old (b) New (c) Grand (d) None of these
26. The Mandal issue began with the \_\_\_\_\_ Front government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission.  
 (a) National (b) Joint (c) Progressive (d) None of these
27. The demolition of Babri Masjid in Ayodhya gave rise to the Ayodhya issue in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 1990 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1995
28. After 1990s, there was an emergence of four other groups, i.e \_\_\_\_\_, Parties in alliance with BJP, Parities in coalition with Congress and Others.  
 (a) Left Front (b) Bhartiya Kranti Dal (c) Hindutva (d) All of these
29. \_\_\_\_\_ defined 'Hindutva' as the basis of Indian nationhood.  
 (a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar (b) V.D. Savarkar (c) Jawahar Lal Nehru (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee



30. Globalisation affects the capabilities and powers of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) State (b) MNCs (c) Public Sector (d) None of these

31. Match the following:

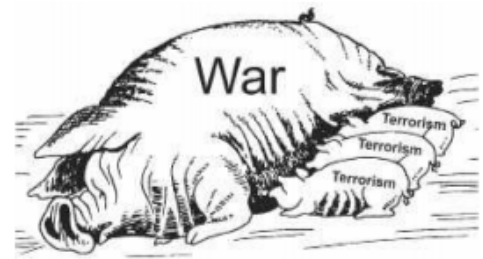
Column-1	Column-2
A. UNESCO was established	(i) 1946
B. UNICEF was established	(ii) November 1946
C. WHO was established	(iii) October 1919
D. ILO was established	(iv) April 1948

- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(iii), (C)-(ii), (D)-(i) (b) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)  
 (c) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii) (d) (A)-(i), (B)-(iii), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii)
32. Which of these statements about the culture globalisation are correct?  
 (i) As a positive effect it has led to each culture becoming more diversified and distinctive.  
 (ii) As a negative effect, Western culture is being imposed on rest of the world.  
 (iii) It leads to homogenisation of culture of different countries of the World.  
 (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (ii) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

33. Understand the Cartoon given alongside:

What does the cartoon depict?

- (a) Relationship between war and terrorism  
 (b) Relationship between war and country  
 (c) Relationship between arms and war  
 (d) Relationship between peace and war



34. 'Terrorism' comes under \_\_\_\_\_ notions of security.  
 (a) Traditional (b) Non-traditional (c) Deterrence (d) All of these
35. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in \_\_\_\_\_ in June 1992.  
 (a) Montreal (b) Kyoto (c) Rio de Janeiro (d) None of these
36. The developing countries are in the process of industrialisation and they must not be subjected to the same restrictions which apply to the developed states. This argument was accepted in Earth Summit and is called the principle of:  
 (a) Differentiated but common responsibility (b) Common but differentiated responsibility  
 (c) Special but common responsibility (d) All of these
37. India, \_\_\_\_\_ and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.  
 (a) Germany (b) Russia (c) France (d) China
38. What was the 'risky experiment' conducted by India?  
 (a) Universal adult franchise (b) Democracy  
 (c) Bureaucracy (d) Election Commission
39. What was the guiding principle of Swatantra party?  
 (a) Lesser control of government over executive (b) Lesser control of government over economy  
 (c) Higher control of government over economy (d) Higher control of government over executive
40. 'Assam Accord' was signed over the issue of 'Outsiders' in Assam in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) 1977 (b) 1980 (c) 1985 (d) 1987
41. Goa became a part of India and obtained the status of 'State Position' in:  
 (a) 1947 (b) 1952 (c) 1967 (d) 1987
42. June 1975, the Allahabad High Court passed a judgment declaring \_\_\_\_\_ election to the Lok Sabha invalid.  
 (a) Indira Gandhi's (b) Jayaprakash Narayan (c) Morarji Desai (d) Charan Singh

43. Indira Gandhi declared the Emergency on 25th June, 1975 by stating that there was threat of internal disturbances under Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution.  
 (a) 342 (b) 352 (c) 356 (d) 360
44. Which major factor was responsible for the dramatic victory of Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections?  
 (i) The positive slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'.  
 (ii) Indira Gandhi focused on the growth of public sector.  
 (iii) Abolition of princely privileges.  
 (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (ii) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
45. What was the duration of Janata Party's government?  
 (a) 15 months (b) 17 months (c) 18 months (d) 19 months
46. Which of the following was not a feature of 'Operation Desert Storm'?  
 (a) Massive coalition force of 6,60,000 troops from 34 countries.  
 (b) 75 per cent of soldiers were from the UN.  
 (c) Use of Smart Bombs.  
 (d) Called as 'Computer War' or 'Video game war'.
47. Which of these statements are correct?  
 (a) Bill Clinton, elected in 1992.  
 (b) He focussed on 'soft issues' like democracy promotion, climate change and world trade rather than on the 'hard politics' of military power and security.  
 (c) But when the need was felt, he took strict military actions against Yugoslavia, Sudan and Afghanistan.  
 (d) All of these
48. Which can not constraint the power of America?  
 (a) Domestic nature of American power where the weaknesses of government is openly criticized.  
 (b) 'NATO' will be able to moderate the exercise of US hegemony.  
 (c) NAM and Warsaw pact  
 (d) None of these
49. How did the Bharatiya Kisan Union pressurise the State for accepting its demands?  
 (i) BKU held rallies, demonstrations and jail bhara agitations thereby conducting a mass movement against the government.  
 (ii) These protests involved tens of thousands of farmers – sometimes over a lakh – from various villages in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.  
 (iii) BKU functioned as a non-political pressure group by having its members pressurize the elected representatives.  
 (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (ii) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
50. What role did the 'Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan' (MKSS) play in the formation of Right to Information Act?  
 (i) MKSS in Rajasthan demanded the records of famine relief work, accounts of labourers, copies of bills and names of people that have been paid wages on the construction of small dams, dispensaries, schools and community centres.  
 (ii) In 1996, MKSS formed National Council of People's Right to information in Delhi to raise RTI to the status of a national campaign.  
 (iii) The movement was a success as they forced an amendment in the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act to permit the public to procure certified copies of Rise of Popular Movements 385 documents held by the Panchayats.  
 (a) (i) and (ii) only (b) (ii) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (iii) only (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

# ANSWERS

## PRACTICE PAPER — 18

- |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c)  | 2. (d)  | 3. (b)  | 4. (a)  | 5. (c)  | 6. (a)  | 7. (c)  |
| 8. (d)  | 9. (a)  | 10. (c) | 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) |
| 15. (c) | 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) | 21. (a) |
| 22. (d) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (b) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (a) |
| 29. (b) | 30. (a) | 31. (c) | 32. (d) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (d) | 38. (a) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) | 41. (d) | 42. (a) |
| 43. (b) | 44. (d) | 45. (c) | 46. (b) | 47. (d) | 48. (c) | 49. (c) |
| 50. (d) |         |         |         |         |         |         |